

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts publication with to have rejected articles return they must in all cases send stamps for-that purp-

Socal News.—The City and Suburban News Burea of the United Pursas and New Your Association Press is at 21 to 89 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Death in Brooklyn.

It is time for the authorities of Brooklyn to renew their attention to the trolley cars of that city.

This should be done with the view of making a reasonable guess as to how many times, if any, in a hundred the so-called fenders of the later patterns would save from death or serious injury a person hit by a car running at the legal limit of speed; also, whether there is a fair probability that in any instance a child or an adult person struck by a car would fall in such a way that he would be picked up by the fender and not run over by it and by the car; also, whether the later patterns of fenders are less harmful or more harmful than the earlier patterns, or are only just about as much to be feared as the contrivances that first came to be known as murderous fenders: also whether any other consideration than cheapness had to do with the adoption of the newest and cheapest types of fenders in use; finally, whether the trolley cars are run within the legal limits of speed, or, at times, twice as fast as the law allows.

We suspect that the trolley is again runming wild in Brooklyn. If this be true, it will soon be verified by the mortuary re turns, unless the curb is restored.

The Fur Seal-No More Nonsense!

Under the absurd regulations of the Behring Sea Tribunal the process of exterminating the Alaska fur seal has gone on bravely during the past season. We are just now getting the returns.

While the Treasury officials limited the legitimate catch on the islands to an almost insignificant number, the poschers and butchers had their own way in the circumiacent waters, under the license afforded them by the Paris Tribunal. During five weeks they slaughtered about 40,000 seals, of which at least 30,000 were females; and the results of this reckless and ruinous greed are now seen on the shores of the Pribylovs, where the bodies of 27,000 pups have actually been counted, little beings starved to useless death because their mothers had been killed.

All this means the speedy extinction of the Alaska fur seal; an outrage on this Government's property rights in the animal, and a loss to the whole civilized world.

This farce and this robbery of the public treasury must cease, even if the Alaska fur seal disappears from the waters of the Northwestern Sea.

There is but one thing to do, and that should be done as soon as Congress meets. The DINGLEY bill, providing for closing out She whole business, should be introduced at Once and passed without delay.

That is the only argument which the wolves at Victoria and the foxes at Ottawa and the sloths in London will respect.

Shall We Build the Great Canal? The published summary of the report of the Engineer Commission that examined the Nicaragua Canal last summer will somewhat disappoint the friends of that enterprise. It is far from declaring the project impracticable or inexpedient. On the contrary, it proposes detailed changes of plan which would hardly be worth the time devoted to them, were there anything radischeme. But there are two disappointing features in the report, one being a higher estimate of the cost of the canal than had been hoped, and the other an explanation of the need of further surveys before the country undertakes its construction.

The company's estimate of the cost of the canal was about \$70,000,000, including an allowance of one-fifth for contingencies. It had been rumored that the Engineer Commission increased this estimate to about \$110,000,000; but it now appears that that sum did not include the one-fifth for contingencies, and that with this addition the full estimate is \$133,472,893. The Commissioners remark that this is only a provisional estimate, as their data are inadequate; that some portions of the work may cost more and others less.

We find that everywhere the estimates of the Engineer Commission greatly exceed those of the company. For example, the latter expects to build the great Ochoa dam. "the keystone of the whole project." for less than \$1,000,000, while the Commission says it will cost \$4,000,000. The cost of the eastern division was estimated by the company at \$31,-899,844, but by the Engineer Commission at \$51,806,295; the respective estimates for the lake and river division were \$5,922,785 and \$26,234,343; for the western division, \$20,549,091 and \$28,186,773; for lights and buoys, \$373,000 and \$500,-000. The expert Commission also makes an extra estimate of \$4,000,000 for management and engineering and \$1,000,-000 for hospital service. The result is that the \$58,244,717 of the company is swollen to the \$111,227,411 of the Commission, and with the 20 per cent. for contingencies, the \$69,893,660 of the company omes the \$133,472,893 just noted.

There can be no doubt that the latter is the safer estimate for Congress to follow. The company has a natural interest in taking as rosy a view as possible of the whereas the Commission presumably has no bias or interest. Its members, Major Ludlow of the army, Civil Engineer Endicorr of the navy, and Mr. ALFRED NOBLE are men of experience and reputation. Mr. Colqueoux, Dom Carlos, both on the part who examined the canal while our Commission was there, and made a report for the Times of London, has expressed the opinion that it would cost nearer \$150,000,-000 than \$100,000,000.

But is this estimate of the Commission prohibitory? Certainly not. There is no reason why the Government should not undertake the canal at that cost, provided it is practicable, and that an estimate by competent men should show that the tolls taken on the canal would pay the interest on the construction bonds and the running expenses. That, accordingly, may well be the next subject of inquiry. the two courts by a despatch, in which Meanwhile the very estimates which so

structure than the original and for greater accommodations, so that the expenses of maintenance should be proportionally less.

The Commission removes the proposed entrance to Greytown harbor and dredges that harbor throughout to thirty feet below low water. It alters locks and widths in the canal, and raises embankments. While preferring masonry for the great Ochoa dam, it believes that a rock-fill dam is practicable, with sufficient sluices in the San Carlos ridge to relieve it while under construction, or suitable weirs on the crest line, and an elaborate system of movable dams, so as to provide for a difference in the water elevation between the dry and the rainy season. It proposes a dam in the western division and a change in the Brito terminus. To allow the passage of war vessels, all locks should have a width of not less than eighty feet.

As to the points against the feasibility of the canal made during last winter's debate in Congress, the Commission says that a tremendous flood in the San Juan River might destroy the Ochoa dam, and the canal thence to the sea; the waterway might also be wrecked through a piercing of the San Francisco embankments by an enemy or by some malicious person. Yet these are contingencies which ought not to be fatal to the enterprise, if otherwise sound. The Ochoa dam may not be absolutely necessary, a reconnoissance indicating the possibility of substituting a eries of low dams near the Serapiqui River. This, should further surveys warrant the change, would avoid the grave difficulties of the Ochoa dam. Patrolling the line of

the embankments should also guard against the danger of a mischievous breach there. Of the stability of the embankments a distinctly favorable view is taken, and the conclusion that the climatic influences upon the embankments need not be feared is an important point gained. It must be admitted, however, that the

Commission presents a strong and perhaps decisive argument for postponing the enterprise until further surveys can be made. This is a matter of regret, but the need of delay appears from the refusal of the Commission to say positively that the canal is feasible until certain data have been obtained which only a new and thorough survey would furnish. For examnle extensive borings must be made in the San Juan River in order to ascertain whether there is a suitable foundation for the colossal dam to be built there. Without that certainty as to the foundation the canal project as at present planned could not be pronounced feasible. Indeed. the whole river from Ochoa to the lake should be surveyed "and observations made for at least a calendar year to determine its varying slope, volume, and water surface elevation." In short, there and else where there would be required in the work of observation to obtain the data for the forming of a final project "eighteen months" time, covering two dry seasons."

The practical step for Congress, therefore seems to be to provide for this survey at once. It is a fair deduction from the report of the Commission that the canal is practicable, if certain conditions exist, and it simply remains to find out whether they do exist. The present company has apparently taken too much for granted: but that is the familiar and natural impulse of an enthusiastic scheme, and in addition the cost of such investigations as the Commission insists upon is a serious burden for a private enterprise, though it should apparently have been assumed. But this cost would be money well laid out by the Government if it keeps the Treasury from an impracticable enterprise, and also well laid out if it shows that the canal can safely be undertaken, since the information thus gained may pay for its cost many times over when the actual construction is planned.

The Latest Aspects of the Roman Question.

It is well known that the celebration in September last of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the occupation of Rome by Victor EMANUEL, was regarded by zealous Catho lies throughout the world as an insult to cally wrong and without remedy in the LEO XIII., who, practically a prisoner in the Vatican, was compelled to witness festivities commemorative of the temporal overthrow of the Papacy. Since then two incidents have shown that the Pope has plenty of friends outside of Italy; that he is regarded by Catholic rulers with deep sympathy; and that an adequate and famous place of refuge awaits him, should residence in the Eternal City prove unendurable. We refer to the refusal of Dom CARLOS, King of Portugal, to visit his uncle, King HUMBERT, in Rome, lest be should give offence to the despoiled Head of the Church; and we also have in mind the offer to present to LEO XIII. the historic Palace of the Popes at

Avignon. The rebuff seems to have been brought apon the King of Italy through an excess of finesse on the part of Signor CRISPI, who thought he could use the projected visit of September celebration by most of the European powers, including the two connected with the Court of the Quirinal by the Triple Alliance. The Emperor of Austria. indeed, has never returned the visit of his brother sovereign, because he has been unwilling to be the latter's guest in Rome, and King HUMBERT will receive him nowhere else. There were reasons, however, why more might be expected from the King of Portugal, who is the son of King HUMBERT's sister, and, moreover, through his marriage is a brother-in-law of the Duke of Aosta. Mindful of the double relationship, and being about to make a tour through the principal countries of Europe, he proposed a visit to the Italian Court which was then at Monza, its autumna headquarters. Seizing what he supposed to be a precious opportunity, Signor Crispi suggested a reply to the effect that the King of Italy would return to Rome in order to receive his nephew with fitting honor; and forthwith, before an answer from Lisbon was received, an elaborate programme of festivities by way of welcome was published. The premature announcement subjected its author to humiliation, for the strongest dissuasive pressure was at once brought to bear upon his own subjects and from outside of Portugal, including an intimation from LEO XIII. that a visit to the Quirinal would be considered by him as a personal affront. Eventually, on the ground, as stated by a Portuguese official newspaper. that "the King of a Catholic nation could not hesitate between a simple ceremonial visit and a gratuitous offence to the Pope," Dom Carlos answered his uncle's telegram by offering to go to him at Monza, but declining to follow him to Rome. Exasperated by the miscarriage of his scheme, Signor

Crispi aggravated the misunderstanding of

he expressed pity for Portugal's con-

recover her independence. This piece of in pertinence was accompanied with such frigid treatment of the Portuguese Minister to the Quirinal that the latter was forced to ask his Government to recall him. It was the Vatican, however, that had to bear the brunt of the wrath excited in Signor CRISPI and his partisans by the rebuff experienced from Portugal. The newspaper organs of the Ministry, and conspicuously the Tribuna, demanded immediate reprisals by renewed persecution of the clergy and the religious orders, by further sequestration of ecclesiastical property, by a law of divorce, and by the modification or even abolition of

the Papal guarantees. At the very time when the difficult situation of the Pope at Rome was thus threatened with a change for the worse, the municipality of Avignon offered him an asylum in the city which was the seat of the Papacy for seventy years, exclusive of the period of schism, and which remained a possession of the Papal power up to the French Revolution. It will be remembered that quite lately the colossal but disman tled and to some extent ruined Palace of the Popes at Avignon was acquired by the municipal authorities, and that an expenditure of \$1,400,000 was authorized for its restoration and new equipment. An envoy was thereupon despatched to Rome to urge LEO XIII. to accept the Pontifical Apartments, the Chapel, and the Hall of the Conclave in the palace tenanted by many of his predecessors, and to request permission to search in the archives of the Vatican for documentary and artistic records relating to the residence of the Popes in the French city. The latter request was promptly and cordially granted, and the projected restoration was heartily approved; out a reply to the former petition was reserved until the views of the French Government on the subject should be expressed n diplomatic form.

It is on the cards that, were a more concilatory attitude toward the Catholic religion to be adopted by the third French republic, the intolerable position of the Pope in Italy might cause a second migration of the Papacy to Avignon.

The Crow Editor on Consecration.

The Hon. JULIUS STERLING MORTON, Sec. etary of Agriculture and editor of crows stomachs, has been caught with his mouth open by a St. Louis reporter. "Why,' asked Mr. MORTON of himself, "should President CLEVELAND be opposed to a third term any more than a bank President?"

We understand that Mr. CLEVELAND is not opposed to a third term; but listen to the voice of the editor of crows' stomachs: "In a bank, the business is entirely confined to the management of the finances of many people. If a bank President has proven himself competent and sithful, he is redlected, not only once or twice, but lozens of times. The business of a Government is that of managing and preserving the interests of the people of a nat ion, and maintaining life, liberty, and property; and if a bank President is elected man why should it not be so with the President o

So there is no reason, in Mr. MORTON's estimation, why Mr. CLEVELAND should not be President as long as he lives; and no reason, we suppose, why Mr. MORTON should not be Secretary of Agriculture and editor of crows' stomachs during the same period.

What we miss in Mr. MORTON's interesting remarks is a definite assertion of what is going to happen to the country in the day when it is deprived of Mr. CLEVELAND'S valuable services. So far as we know, immortality is no accompaniment and adjunct of consecration. Who will or can manage and preserve the interests of the people and maintain life, liberty, and property if Mr. CLEVELAND should have a fit of indigestion or get sulky and strike? When a man becomes indispensable it is natural to look forward with fear and trembling to a time when the universe will have to get along without him.

Mr. Morron owes it to science to explain how, if anyhow, the world can keep on wagging without the magnate of Buzzard's Bay to wag it.

A Consequence of Parkhurstism.

Mr. THEODORE DWIGHT'S plan for the moral purification of the town has the approval of Dr. PARKHURST, it having bee devised in accordance with his methods and principles; but how does it strike decent and self-respecting people, men and women, who have not yet got so far as to believe that it is possible to touch pitch without being defiled?

It seems that the streets of the Tenderlois district, as it is called, are now frequented in the evening by many immoral women, their numbers having increased greatly as very natural and logical consequence of the PARKHURST proceedings. The vice which formerly was secluded is now displayed publicly, not to the same extent as in London, but much more than was the case in New York before the Pres byterian minister's interference with the methods of its regulation. "The women driven away from this district after Dr. PARKHURST began his crusade. Dom Carlos to offset the boycotting of the says Mr. Dwight, "have returned in droves," and in the evening they crowd the streets. Probably this is an exaggeration; but the police and other observers who have given special attention to the matter, report that actually the offensive manifestation of vice is increasing in all the thoroughfares of the town which are much frequented at night by strangers more particularly. In that respect, the so-called Tenderloin district is not worse than others, some of them much further up town, according to these reports. Outwardly, at least, New York has become more immoral as the result of Parkhurst ism. The amount of vice has not been lessened, and it is forced more into public notice, and thus made more disgraceful to the city and more contaminating. Immora women are driven into the streets, from which before they had disappeared almost wholly, giving to New York a peculiar distinction among the great capitals of the world, so far as concerned that matter.

Mr. Dwight's plan is to remedy this evil consequence of Dr. PARKHURST's detective proceedings by resorting to further detective efforts of the same general kind. He has organized a lot of young men as volunteer spies, taking them from the ranks of the PARKHURST Detective League. They are to get themselves up as young fellows about town who are on the lookout for nocturnal adventures, and hence they will naturally at tract the attention of the vicious characters parading the streets. They will provoke it; and if, yielding to the bait, the miserable women speak to them, this is what they are to do, according to the plan of Mr. DWIGHT which Dr. PARKHURST has approved:

Our members will patrol Broadway and Sixth avenue at night, in the Twenty-fifth district, and it one of these women solicits a member, he will appear to assent to her invitation, and walk on with her until he meets a policeman, and then call upon the officer to arrest the weman. He will make the complaint and stand by it."

That is, these young men will tempt and provoke the women to a violation of the

be birds of the same feather, and then, holdng them in corrupt conversation, seize the first opportunity to hand them over to a policeman for an offence in the guilt of which they themselves are participators! If a man seeks evil diligently in New York, he can find it. If he wants vicious companionship, he can get it; but he cannot escape, and he ought not to escape, from the disgrace which attends indulgence in it, on the plea that he was wicked only in order that he might bring wickedness to punishment. If any one of Mr. Dwight's and Dr. PARK-HURST's pupils should walk through those streets in the evening, behaving himself like s young man of decency and self-respect, he rould pursue his way unmolested. Even if by chance he were addressed by some degraded woman, she would not trouble him further unless he showed a desire for her society. But wherever he might go in New York, by night or by day, it is possible that he could find such companionship if he made known by his manner that he was inviting it. The demand creates the supply Moreover, a young man who goes out of his way in quest of vice assists in

stimulating and encouraging it, no mat ter how much he may pretend or even believe that he is seeking only to bring about its exposure. The very exposure itself may conduce to its growth, as the now apparent results of Dr. PARKHURST'S sensational association with the vicious have proved so conclusively. It is dangerous to stir up the dregs of society and to force into public attention provocative vice. Young men especially had better keep away from it, even if they think to assist in its suppression by merely pretending to yield to its blandishments The practice of the pretence is corrupting. It ought to be impossible, it is impossible for honorable youth.

A young man who would be willing to go out into the streets to entrap girls by the DWIGHT-PARKHURST plan would be a sneaking fellow at heart. It is a contemptible business, and those who engage in it go down into a moral degradation which is really about as deep as that of the wretched outcasts against whom they conduct it. It partakes of the character which made PARKHURST's original proceedings so loathsome, and consequently so injurious to the morals of society. The particular evil these young fellows are to attack in so sneaking a fashion, is due directly to Parkhurstiam; yet they propose to revive Parkhurstism in the hope of suppressing it! A better and a more useful expenditure of youthful energy would be in an effort to arouse a popular sentiment for the suppression of Parkhurstism as a corrupt, a nasty thing, which ought to be buried out of sight.

A New Hampshire Warwhoop.

Mr. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER of New Hampshire is a Senator in Congress from the State of New Hampshire, at present sojourning in the city of Washington. When he went to his library to take his ready pen in hand on the morning of the 22d day of November instant, he was suffering from nervous dyspepsia, too many hard-boiled eggs for breakfast, or some other inducement to irritability which can make a man ready to chew nails. Accordingly, before resuming work upon his autobiographical memoirs, he determined to write a letter to somebody which should in some degree embody the kindly sentiments which he was entertaining at the moment toward all mankind; and his thoughts turned to the delightful seclusion of Woodley, as being a good place in which to stir the animals up.

The result was the composition of the letter which we published on Monday morning from Mr. CHANDLER to the President of the United States. In this missive the writer complains of what he calls the trust and pooling agreement, now nearly finished, of the eight American railroad trunk lines and the one Canadian line controlling the traffic between New York city and Chicago The New Hampshire Senator declares that this is a conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce under the act of July 2, 1890. He

"This trust and pooling agreement can be annihited as provided by explicit existing laws of the United States (1) by injunction from the courts, (2) by an order of the Inter-State Commerce Commis r (3) by an indictment of the individuals signing the ame. It can also easily be stopped by a vigorous appeal from you to Mr. J. PIERFORT MORGAN, whose power over the nine governors of the nine trunk lines is as absolute as it was over the bond syndicate. It cannot be possible that you intend to take upon your Administration the responsibility of fastening upon your burdened and helpless people this the hu f, when one earnest word from you to your fresh Attorney-General, your ambitious Chairman of you Commission, or your omnipotent banker friend will paralyze the iniquity in its inception."

Of course Mr. CHANDLER knows perfectly well that this was not a fit or proper letter for a Senator of the United States to send to the President. Its threatening tone is such as necessarily to prevent the recipient from taking any notice of the communication. The reference to Mr. MORGAN as the President's "banker friend" is obviously only meant as an insult, and the same is true of the suggestion that Mr. CLEVELAND should "appeal" to Mr. MOEGAN in regard to any thing. The entire composition shows that it was inspired, not by a desire to promote the public welfare, but rather by personal animosity toward the distinguished New York banker, and possibly by a dislike for the lawyer who is described as Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S "fresh Attorney-General."

If Mr. CHANDLER really apprehends any such danger as he talks about, the remedy is in his own hands. He expressly says that the trust and pooling agreement can be annihilated by the indictment of the individuals signing the same. We believe the Federal courts are still open in the forty-four States of the American Union, and there is nothing to prevent Mr. CHANDLER, or anybody else who can produce proof that a crime has been committed, from going before the Grand Jury and procuring such an indictment as he mentions. The proceeding is a simple one, and calls for no interference on the part of the President of the United

States, or anybody at Washington. We have called the CHANDLER letter s New Hampshire warwhoop, but we are inclined to think it may be better designated as a profitiess yawp.

Hides and wool! What are they but the raw aterial for our factories!—Utica Observer (Dem.). Factories! What has a Democratic journal to do with factories? Factories represent the special, selfish, and self-seeking interests, condemned by consecration; and, moreover, the tariff must be for revenue only. When will our esteemed and unfortunately Cuckooish conten porary learn the law of its party?

The news from Texas is just what we expected. The Democratic statesmen of the Lone Star State, the biggest State in the American Union, are unanimous in their desire that the Democratic National Convention shall be held in New York city. Most of them have visited this place already, and they know what kind of a refectory it is. Their esteem for it is are old friends. For the sake of appearances greatly increase the cost provide for a better | dition, and the hope that she might soon | public order and decency by pretending to some of the delegates at first professed to favor

Galveston or Austin as the place for the Con vention; but the papers of these enterprising offices had to confess that the delegates would have to camp out if they came there. Where else, then? Nowhere but New York. Our Texas

contemporaries speak with one voice. As goes Texas, so go all the States of the South. If they are thwarted in their desire to go to New York, the city of universal congeniality, their delegates will be mad as Texas steers when fodder is short.

Many good Republicans and good fellows were at the dinner given in Boston last night to the Hon. GEORGE H. LYMAN, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts. The Hon. HENRY CAROT LODGE, the Hon. Wil-LIAM EMERSON BARRETT, the Hon. EDWIN UP-ON CURTIS, Mayor of Boston; the Hon, JOHN SIMPRINS of the Cape, the Hon, GEORGE MARDEN of the whiskers, were there. GEORGE LYMAN has many titles to distinction. Among not the least f these we must reckon probably the finest bald head in the Bay State, a head registered by the Commissioner of Patents last year, and admired by all observers. There is a cast of it in the Museum of Fine Arts in Copley square, we believe; but necessarily it is not so fully denudated as the original.

The great public still finds unbounded pleasure a the sight of self-in-dirt-rolling students.—Staats-

It does, indeed. The New York division of it aid \$42,000 to see the Yale-Princeton game alone. Brother OTTENDORFER should take a day off next year and see one of the great shows. He may thrill with an admiration of the youngin-the-dirt which will cause him after ward to pay tribute to the American football nstitution as one of the grandest developments of civilization.

To the Hon. JOB EZERIEL HEDGES health and good case and days of down. From private advices we learn that, all day Monday at least, the Hon. WILLIAM L. STRONG, the Fusionist magnate, did not eat tobacco. He may have had a dry cigar in his mouth. History forgives, if so the woe were. He seems to have spent a day of purification in Atlanta. It was well with him and well with New York; and not a tremor parted he Mayor's whiskers, not even when he thought of the retiring BROOKFIELD and the unretiring Collis. Jon Hedges has been chastened by the Princeton defeat. He has seen the error of wicked ways and the inevitable misery to which tobacco eating leads. He has braced up the Mayor at Atlanta. Perhaps he may be able to brace him up in New York.

It is surely a love affair, and if it must be given publicity, all right.—Cincinnati Enquirer. Really, ought not such a shocking specimen of ignorant reporters' bad English to be reserved for common occasions? When love is brought in question, correct phraseology and a decent construction of the language should always be exacted even from the most stupid persons.

A new triumph for American armormakers is the award of nearly 1,200 tons. which is nearly \$600,000 worth, to the Bethle-hem works for the Russian battle ship Rostislav. Russia is thus far the only foreign country, we believe, that has ordered ship plates of our makers; but there is good reason to hope that not only armor but entire ships may soon be constructed here for Japan. The continuance of the great armor-making plants is assured by these foreign orders, and they come in good time, as the work in arrears on our own ships is so far made up that there is hardly enough at present for them to rely on.

The Hon. ABDUL HAMID is having a bitter hour. He is not living on attar of roses exclusively, and sharper sounds than the notes of bulbuls invade his ears. He is being lexowed by the powers, and there is no great amount of joy in the operation. Still, he has more reason than fatalism to hope for or believe in a still propitious fate. He has seen darker days. He used to have to read LEW WALLACE'S novels when that illustrious diplomatist used to blow the Golden Horn.

When Nature reaches that point of inexcusable saturation when it will rain on the Old Guard, umbrellas become a mockery and life i mackintoshed with gloom. Is Nature, after all, a blind, unreasoning, brutal force, something with no capacity of feeling for tender feet; something with no eye for beauty and no love for war? It cannot be. Life is war. Philosophers say so. Nature herself is always spoiling for a fight. Can Nature, then, cast a weeping eye upon our famous, our beloved, our irresistib warriors, the Old Guard? If in the heart of the great providence of things there is a malignant purpose that would spill water upon bravery nd glory and strive to chill the golosbox heroic enterprise, surely the Old Guard should not be the victim of that malignance. What's the matter with the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston? Those fellow know how to keep out water, and do keep it out.

If the Japs are coming over here to sell first-rate bicycles at \$12 apiece, they will surely sell a great many of them, unless high prote tive duties are slapped on to stop it. The Japs beat the world for cheap labor.

England's Powerful and Terrible, the two largest cruisers in the world, are to be succeeded a quartet only less imposing in size, the Diadem, Europa, Niobe, and Andromeda. They are to have 20,000 horse power under forced draught, and a main battery of fifteen rapid-fire 5-inch guns. Still, with our Columbia, Minneapolis, Olympia, and other fast cruisers, and with the American liners secured as auxiliaries, we need not envy England's acquisitions of this ort. Our present needs are rather of battle ships and torpedo boats.

Mr. Choate on Yale.

From his speech as President of the Hasty Pudding dinner.

President Choate started off in his speech by stating that "everything is to be irregular upon this occ. sion," a prophecy that proved true save as regarded the fun, which was as regular as the periods that followed his sentences, one after another. He had a little fun at the expense of Yale by read-

ing a portion of the will of the father of Gov. Morri of New York, made in 1769, which provided that he "should have the best education obtainable, but never be sent for that purpose to the Connecticut colonlest he imbibe in his youth the corruption and cur ning so inherent in the character of the people of that country, which is so interwoven in their constitutions that they cannot conceal it, although by means of the sanctified garb of religion they labor to impose then selves upon the world for honest men.

Mr. Cleveland's Numerous Protectors. From the Kansas City Journal.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The sentry hores were to day replaced around the White House, to be used by the force of police detailed to protect the life of the Presi-In addition to the targe force of polices called for by the President, there are quite as many of the secret force wherever the President goes, and all watch every one who invades the White House lot. The President's carriage from Woodley to the White House and return is accompanied by an armed guard, and another force is kept at Woodley. The President has given orders that a force to protect him from bod-ily injury be kept about him at all times.

Spreading.

From the Montgomery News.

An exchange says that "Mr. Cleveland has been the innocent cause of an Indiana man's tunacy." What only one? Why, man, the woods of Alabama are full

The Worry Question.

To the Editor of The Sus-Sir: A man who keep a cool head, warm feet, a clear conscience, and whose digestion is good never worries, whether he is rich or poor. A man like this takes life as he finds it, and is hankful that he is permitted to exist in such thankful that he is permitted to exist in such a beautiful world. Most of the worry among men is caused by dishonesty or bad digestion. The poor man has a better right to be apprehensive as to to-morrow a dinner, with an empty larder. Item the rich man dreased in fine linen and faring supprisonaly every day, but even under such any re-circumstances the former need not worry if he does his best, and trusts in a mereiful and watchful Providency.

Hobby linens struck the anti-worry keynote when he stang.

"The man's that free from all letended harm or gulle. However fortune kick the bail, Hath aye some cause to smile."

HARVARD'S FOOTBALL POLICY. serves as a Text for Some Reflections by

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: In Saturday's Evening Sun I read a very thoughtful exposition of the main reason why Harvard, with her more than twenty-five hundred eligible students, does not win more victories at football. This is a question that has often and naturally arisen in the minds of men who have no special friendship for that college, while proba

bly there are a large number of Harvard men

to whom your theory, sustained as it is by facts

and figures, would be more or less of a revelation.

For the benefit of those who have not read your expression it may be said, briefly, that Harvard, in your opinion, in the make up of her team fails to develop the good material which is ready to her hand, one small section-namely Boston and its suburbs-wielding too much in fluence in the selection of men for the eleven. Strong points are adduced by you to substan tiate this position. Allusion to 1890, when only two Boston men played on the team, is decidedly portinent, in view of the fact that that year Yale was beaten.
One reason for the preponderance of Boston

influence at Harvard is no doubt the fact that most of the Boston men who enter the university are taught in the same preparatory schools and are therefore acquainted with each other before they enter the freshman class, while men who come from other sections, although so largely in numerical majority, prepare at separat schools, and there is, therefore, no solidarity o friendship between them to constitute a nucleu in the organization of college sentiment. The Boston men who know each other and have

friendship between them to constitute a nucleus in the organization of college sentiment. The Boston men who know each other and have leaders are organized in a way at the outset, and they usually get possession before the men from other sections realize what has occurred. A majority, no matter bow emphatic, unless it knows just what it wants and is organized under intelligent and recognized spokesmen, is an easy prey to a compact minority acting on lines that are understood and accepting aggressive leadership. This is one of the reasons, at least, for Boston's preponderating influence.

As for your remarks on the main question, I am inclined to regard them as worthy of the serious attention of all who, like myself, are loyal to Harvard. It is especially hoped that your criticisms will have weight with the men upon whose advice the university acts in athletic matters. I do not go quite so far as you, for I believe that a mistaken sense of chivairy, that is especially characteristic of Harvard in all contests, has had a great deai to do with her defeats. This is not a thing that Harvard men care to discuss at any leagth. If they did, an interesting story might be told without going back as far as 1874, when Watson practically presented agreat event to his opponents in England through a mistaken sense of courtesy. The same thing in a different form happened only last week in Cambridge, when, although defeated, Harvard, to those who know the inside history of the game, was certainly not discredited. At other times when the Crimson has been fearfully whipped, the sting has been partially extracted from defeat by the knowledge that, whatever else might be said of her, Harvard was generous at any rate.

But Harvard's record of defeats, running back for the quarter of a century that I bave taken a natural interest in her, is I think, as you say, owing in a measure to Boston's undue influence has been fearfully whipped, the sting has been partially extracted from defeat by the knowledge that, whatever else might be wel

Our Industries Pronounced in Dances

one-time great manufacturer of

goods the unusual quiet that pervaded a once

noisy city. "Oh," he replied, "we are out of

the running. China and Japan can beat us out

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grades. They grow the cotton right around

their mills and pay six cents per day for labor

Teeth and Brushes.

Finity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCH-Sir; What objection

Editorial Introspection.

From the Conecuh Record.

Through Japan and China Competition, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: An article Foreign Notes of Real Interest. in to-day's Sun stated that Japan was about to startle the manufacturers of America. Now, I am more than astonished at the lack of foresight displayed by the men who are intrusted with the care of our people, and again I cannot erious ilineas and has begun his concert tour in understand why a newspaper such as THE SUN Germany. has not rung tocsins of alarm over our entire country ere this. The fact of the matter is this, that we are fostering commercial relations with was severely injured. a people that will eventually beggar every manturer and his employees in this country

family of cricketers, dropped dead whi receptly. He was 63 years old. untold injury and want that China and Japan are responsible for in England is appalling to Countess have just celebrated their diam contemplate. While visiting Manchester this spring, after an absence of five years, I remarked

ears younger.
When King Thebaw of Burma was dethroned the

solid oak, the exact shape of a harp; it rests on siz columns, connected by horizontal beams, and the pedal rods are concealed between two columns. There is great scarcity of breadstuffs in South Africa at present, the crops having failed, owing to drought. Railroad rates on imported grain have been educed and the Transvaal Government has been

ferdi, it is said, has undertaken to revise for her his pera of "Macbeth," which was originally produced in Florence in 1847. It was greatly changed by the composer thirty years ago for its first performance in Tolstol's" Master and Man" has just been translated

translated into that language the greater part of the works of Pushkin and Lermontoff. She is now engaged in turning Seld Emir All's "Life and Teachings of Mohammed" into Russian, in order to encourage the Russian Tartars to read Russian.

Thieves lately broke into the Church of Santa Maria

in Trastevere at Rome, carrying off the communion plate and tearing off the gold ornaments and votice offerings from the image of the Virgin, whose head they broke off and threw in a corner. For days after ward the church was crowded with peto kiss the mutilated image and pray for pardon for

of even an existence, especially in the lower grades. They grow the cotton right around their mills and pay six cents per day for labor. Thus it does not require a great stretch of the imagination to foresee the day when even the few looms now in operation will be stopped indefinitely.

Now, while it is true, as your issue of to-day relates, that the Japanese can land bleycles at \$12, buttons, matches, doors, sashes, and all kinds of woodenware, duty paid, at 30 to 50 per cent, less than the wholesale prices of our domestic manufacturers, these are small items as compared to the coming loss which this country will sustain through the injury to our valuable textile industries, viz., silks, cottons, and carpets, each employing a high class of labor which is anxiously sought after by every town and city corporation in the country, all of which have been encouraged by this now blind Government of ours until hundreds of thousands of our people are making a good living at the throwing, dveing, weaving, and finishing thereof, and, of course, the millions invested in handsome, healthy mills and machinery are a mere bagatelle to a prosperous country like ours, with its magnanimous polley that allows the worshippers of Confucius to steal in and undermine these enterprises, which have required years of courage and inventive progress to even meet the price of European markets with a 45 per cent, protection.

European labor is certainly cheaper than ours, but it is easily ten times better paid than that of China or Japan. How can we expect a man, woman, or child in these United States to labor and exist on six cents a day, as they do in the East? What can the Consul mentioned in your editorial page expect as an equivalent for this immense ruin, when the Japa are already building their own machinery? The few patents which they might be compelled to buy from us would be but poorcompensation for our bread and butter. Why, these poor, benighted beings are just as clover in many respects as we are, especially in mechanics and we the city of Paris has just arrived at Havre of the most perfect block of jasper ever known, is eight feet high, with the Russian arms on one side and female heads, one with the Russian national head carved the words, "Cronstadt, Toulon, Paris."

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: THE SUN describes a "dangerous defect" in the present law that is makes no provision for a recanvass of votes. The at sence of such a provision is the result of the practical experience of the oldest election officers, and has been a feature of all recent laws. It is not new to the present election law. It originated, I think, with that

especially to people who are not accustomed to ciericonstructions will be an well understood that errors
will not be serious. It not foract and by another year
will not be serious. It not foract and prevert. We
cannot escape the evils which hieritally attend our
greatest bleasings." The ballot is a green to the fine
it has its evils. I am an old "barnitarer" but it long
since learned that it is not wise to turn that it can
get rid of the rats. If we destroy a law because of its
defects we shall soon he without law bet us, as
least have the same election has two years in succession to give it amosting like a fair test.

J. W. Edge.

BUNBEAMS. -Arisona's calf crop is reported to be very small

this year. -Corn is being very generally used as fuel in central lows, the farmers claiming that the prevailing price would not repay the cost of husking and mar-

keting.

Sitting Bull's pony, which was in his possession when he was shot on the Standing Rock Reservation some five years ago, is now owned by a farmer in Stanley county, 5. D.

Blanley county, S. D.

—Kansas is a prohibition State, which makes it seem
odd that a noted temperance lecturer should be about to start on an aggressive tour of the State, under the tion of the Kansas State Temperance Association -Winter has begun in earnest in the north of Michigan, and already many sawmills have been closed by the freezing of the rivers. Ten mills in the neighbor hood of Menomines were compelled to close a week

The world's record for lumber cutting is claimed for the Port Blakely mill of Port Blakely, Wash. Dur ing the ten months of this year up to the end of October 88,676,912 feet of lumber had been cut at this one mill, and it is estimated that the total output for 1895 will be at least 105,000,000 feet. Loaded in regular car lots, this amount would make a train more than sixty miles long. -The turkey crop was not altogether a success in some parts of New England this year, and big turkeys, it is said by the farmers, will be scarce this Thanks-giving, at least in the markets supplied from parts of

Rhode Island and Connecticut. The unusual spell of warm weather is blamed. Turkers do not eat so much in warm weather as when it is cold, and the farmers have been unable to force the fattening -An old-time cart of a kind that is now very rare. even in the remoter Southern districts, was driven into the market place at Lynchburg the other day. Is was home made, of course. The wheels were solid blocks of wood, shaped round or nearly so. The body

of the cart was four feet high. A diminutive red steer was pulling the wagon, a wizened old darky was driving it, and it contained the darky's little crop Of the 4,014 sealskins brought into Port Townsend, Wash., during the season just closed, 8,650 were of female seals, an indication of the rate at which the seal herds are being destroyed. It is said by those who have been with the sealing fleets that more than half of the females killed were either nursing pups or were graved. The skins brought into Port Townsend only represent about one-eighth of the total catch of

-Kansas Populists think the present Republican Administration has put up a job to hoodoo them for the next State campaign. The Chairman of the Populiss State Central Committee is Bank Commissioner, and his clerk is secretary of the committee. The Republican Administration in Topeka has just moved the office of the Bank Commissioner from the State House and assigned to him room 13 in another building. Thus the preliminary business of the Populists for the next campaign will have to be conducted in a coom with the hooloo number,

—Treasure hunters of a new kind are at work at the

bottom of the sea at Port Discovery, Wash. Two divers, employed by apeculative citizens, are hunting through the wreck of the ship Warhawk, which was sunk there fourteen years ago, for a considerable quantity of whiskey which went down with her. The Warhawk took fire in the harbor soon after her arrival from San Francisco, and, to save other shipping, she was scuttled, and went down in deep water. Sothing was recovered from the wreck. The divers who started work a few days ago brought up a lot of canned goods, glassware, and four barrels of whiskey. The canned goods were spoiled, but the whiskey was all right. They are now trying to recover the rest of

-A bicycle boat has been invented by a telegraph operator in Seattle, and has been successfully oper-ated on the waters of the harbor there at a speed of nine miles an hour. It is a combination of whale-back boat and bicycle. Described in the simplest way, it is a boat with a bicycle mounted amidships, the power exerted on the pedals being transferred to a propeller arrangement at the atern. The rudder is operated by the bicycle handle bar, just as an ordinary bleycle is steered. The boat shell is a steel framework covered with canvas, and the whole thing is kept right side up by a 260-pound keel of lead. The inventor thinks he will be able to get much more than the present nine miles an hour out of his blevele boat when he has perfected it.

non communion cup in the service of the sacrament in Protestant churches is to be brought before the State Board of Health of California. Marshall Law, an Episcopal rector of Oakland, Invented and patented a hygienic communion cup, but was snubbed by his superiors in the Church when he asked them to adopt it. Dr. Law believes in his cup, and in the danger of the common cup, and proposes to ask the local and the State Boards of Health to pass on the constitution of communion cup. juestion of communion cups in general and the miscellaneous way in which they are used. He claims that the ritual of the Church is subject to the laws of the commonwealth, and will sak the authorities to take some action in the interest of the public health.

Private companies in Japan have submitted to the Government plans for over 8,000 miles of new rail-

Dr. Smith, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge Univer stry, fell from his bicycle in the Cambridge streets and Dr. Henry Grace, the eldest brother of the famous

Count Wilhelm von Stollberg-Wernigerode and his ling. The Count is 88 years old and the Counters ten

English left him an estate in his own country for his maintenance. They now propose to seize on the in-come from it in order to pay his creditors. Georg Henschel has just had a new plano made from his own designs by Broadwood. The case is of

asked to remit duties until the emergency is past.

As Calvé is bound to sing the part of Lady Macbeth,

into Turkish by Mme. Lebedeva, who had previ-

So consistent is the Berlin Tageszeitung, the organ of the Agriculturists, in its opposition to the Je that it will not even notice Jewish composers and artists. One critic left the paper because it would give no account of the Rubinstein memorial celebration, and another has just gone because he was not

A jasper vase presented by the Czar of Russia to ose of the city of Paris on the other; the handles are dress, representing St. Petersburg, the other with a Phrygian cap, the French republic; on the base are

procity when all the Eastern orders for ships, guns, &c., are given.

Mr. Japanese Consul, do not delude yourself with the idea that we are all napping, nor do not try to make us believe in the possibilities America may derive by inviting ruin into the homes of her people. To avoid a commercial catastrophe we must have a special tariff provision, and even 250 per cent, will not place us beyond the bane of our incisive competitors of the East.

New Your, Nov. 25. ent election law, it originated, I think, with thas clear-headed, courageous man, George Bilas. The law as it now stands says to the people, "See that your votes are properly canvassed and there let the matter stand." When votes were subject to recanvassing, heatrons aleight-of-hand work ensity changed the result. When is the canvass more likely to be correct than when people have their attention absorbed in the result? Judge Culien mentions errors in canvassing. These have always occurred, and always will cocur. The large number of others chosen by the propile promotes errors by making canvassing difficult, especially to people who are not accusationed to derived work.

The present law is a good one, and by another year To the Editon of The Sux-Sir: I heard a young woman say the other day that she was going to the drog store to buy a "teeth brush," and when I said it drog store to my a was "tooth brush" size denied my statement and asked me to prove it to be correct. When I finlaned my argument she was still unconvinced, and I began to feel that way myself. Is it tooth brush or teeth brush?

is there to the use of the word "finity" as the antonym of "infinity"? Finite and infinite are regular, then why not "finity" as well as "infinity"? Finiteness is not as ingical as finity and descrit compare with it is point of euphony. Therefore, what's the matter with "inity"?

Bostos, Mass. Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and cura-tive in all long complaints, bronchids, ac. It is a standard remedy for coughs and colds, and needs only a trial to prove its worth.

If billous, take Jayne's Palaics Sanative Pills. T. C. T. though allent, is potent and influential.